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Pantoprazol enthaltende orale Darrelchungsformen.

Die Erfindung betrifft orale Darreichungsformen für Pantoprazol, die aus einem Kern, einer Zwischenschicht und einer magensaftresistenten äußeren Schicht bestehen.

See US 5,997,903 for English translation (attached)

#### Stand der Technik

In der europäischen Patentanmeldung EP-A-244 380 werden orale Darreichungsformen für säurelabile Wirkstoffe aus der Klasse der H\*/K\*-ATPase-Hemmer mit Pyridylmethylsulfinyl-1H-benzimidazol-Struktur beschrieben, die einen Kern, eine Zwischenschicht und eine magensaftresistente äußere Schicht aufweisen. In der europäischen Patentanmeldung EP-A-247 983 werden die in der EP-A-244 380 öffenbarten Formulierungen im Zusammenhang mit dem H\*/K\*-ATPase-Hemmer Omeprazol beschrieben und beansprucht.

Bei den in den europäischen Patentanmeldungen EP-A-244 380 und EP-A-247 983 beanspruchten Darreichungsformen wird für die säurelabilen Wirkstoffe eine Stabillisierung insbesondere durch den Zusatz von Basen zum Kern und somit eine Erhöhung des pH-Wertes erreicht; für die Erzielung einer ausreichenden Lagerstabilität müssen jedoch sowohl bei der Herstellung als auch bei der Lagerung bestimmte Bedingungen eingehalten werden, die mit einer optimalen galenischen Formulierung und einer problemlosen Vorratshaltung nur schlecht in Einklang zu bringen sind. So heißt es in der EP-A-247 983 sinngemäß: "Für die Langzeitstabilität bei der Lagerung ist es wesentlich, daß der Wassergehalt der den Wirkstoff Orneprazol enthaltenden Darreichungsform (magensaftresistent überzogene Tabletten, Kapseln und Pellets) niedrig gehalten wird und bevorzugt nicht mehr als 1,5 Gew.-% beträgt. Demzufolge sind Endverpackungen mit in Hartgelatinekapseln abgefüllten, magensaftresistent überzogenen Pellets bevorzugt mit Trockenmitteln zu versehen, die den Wassergehalt der Gelatinehüllen so weit senken, daß der Wassergehalt in den Pellets 1,5 Gew.-% nicht überschreitet".

Der bei der Herstellung von Pelletkernen aus Stabilitätsgründen niedrig zu haltende Wassergehalt bewirkt nun, daß die für die Pelletkernherstellung zu extrudierende Masse nicht ausreichend plastisch ist, um das Extrudat anschließend zu sphärischen Partikeln runden zu können. Es entstehen vielmehr zylindrische Körper, die bei den anschließenden Coating-Schritten an den Enden weniger dicke Lackschichten erhalten und somit an diesen Stellen nicht die geforderte Magensaftresisienz aufweisen und überdies den Kern nicht sicher von der magensaftresistenten Schicht durch ein Sub-coating schützen, was für die Stabilität wesentlich ist.

Die aufgezeigten Stabilitätsprobleme treten auch auf, wenn man versucht, den H\*/K\*-ATPase-Hemmer Panteprazol (prop. INN für die Verbindung 5-(Difluormethoxy)-2-[(3,4-dimethoxy-2-pyridyl)methylsulfinyl]-1H-benzimidazol) so zu formulieren, wie dies in den europäischen Patentanmeldungen EP-A-244 380 und EP-A-247 983 beschrieben ist.

## Beschreibung der Erfindung

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Überraschenderweise wurde nun gefunden, daß beim Verzicht auf bestimmte, als Tablettenhilfsstoffe häufig verwendete Füllstoffe und Bindemittel, wie sie für die Herstellung der Pellet- bzw. Tablettenkerne in den europäischen Patentanmeldungen EP-A-244 380 und EP-A-247 983 angegeben sind, die geschilderten Stabilitätsprobleme nicht auftreten. Diese Füllstoffe bzw. Bindemittel sind insbesondere Lactose, mikrokristalline Zellulose und Hydroxypropylzellulose.

Gegenstand der Erfindung ist somit ein den Wirkstoff Pantoprazol enthaltendes, oral zu applizierendes, magensaftresistentes Arzneimittel in Pellet- oder Tablettenform, das aus einem basisch reagierenden Pellet- oder Tablettenkern, einer oder mehreren inerten, wasserlöslichen Zwischenschicht(en) und einer magensaftresistenten äußeren Schicht besteht, und das dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, daß der Kern neben Pantoprazol bzw. neben einem Pantoprazol-Salz als Bindemittel Polyvinylpyrrolidon und/oder Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose und gewünschtenfalls zusätzlich als inerten Füllstoff Mannit enthält.

Für eine basische Reaktion des Pellet- oder Tablettenkernes wird diesem - sofern die gewünschte Erhöhung des pH-Wertes nicht bereits durch Verwendung des Wirkstoff-Salzes erzielt wird - eine anorganische Base beigemischt. Hier seien beispielsweise die pharmakologisch verträglichen Alkali-, Erdalkali- oder Erdmetallsalze schwacher Säuren sowie die pharmakologisch verträglichen Hydroxide und Oxide von Erdalkali- und Erdmetallen genannt. Als beispielhaft hervorzuhebende Base sei Natriumcarbonat genannt.

Neben Füllstoff und Bindemittel kommen bei der Tablettenkernherstellung noch weitere Hilfsstoffe, insbesondere Gleit- und Trennmittel sowie Tabletten-Sprengmittel zum Einsatz.

Als Gleit- und Trennmittel seien beispielsweise Calciumsalze höherer Fettsäuren, wie z.B. Calciumstea-

Als Tabletten-Sprengmittel kommen insbesondere chemisch indifferente Mittel infrage. Als bevorzugtes Tabletten-Sprengmittel sei (quer)vernetztes Polyvinylpyrrolidon (z.B. Crospovidone) genannt.

Bezüglich der auf den Peilet- bzw. Tablettenkern aufzubringenden wasserlöslichen Zwischenschicht(en) wird auf solche wasserlöslichen Schichten verwiesen, wie sie üblicherweise vor der Aufbringung magensaftresistenter Schichten verwendet werden, oder wie sie z.B. in der DE-OS 39 01 151 beschrieben sind. Als

für die Zwischenschicht verwendbare Filmpolymere seien beispielsweise Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose und/oder Polyvinylpyrrolidon genannt, denen gewünschtenfalls noch Weichmacher (wie etwa Propylengly-kol) und/oder weitere Zusatz- und Hilfsstoffe (z.B. Puffer, Basen oder Pigmente) beigefügt werden können.

Welche magensaftresistenten äußeren Schichten verwendet werden können, ist dem Fachmann aufgrund seines Fachwissens bekannt. Vorteilhafterweise werden (zur Vermeidung organischer Lösungsmittel und da der erfindungsgemäße Kern nicht die aus dem Stand der Technik bekannte Wasserempfindlichkeit aufweist) wäßrige Dispersionen geeigneter magensaftresistenter Polymere, wie beispielsweise ein Methacrylsäure/Methacrylsäuremethylester-Copolymerisat, gewünschtenfalls unter Zusatz eines Welchmachers (z.B. Triethylacetat) verwendet.

Der Wirkstoff Pantoprazol ist bekannt aus dem europäischen Patent 166 287. Als Salze des Pantoprazols seien die im europäischen Patent 166 287 genannten Salze beispielhaft erwähnt. Ein bevorzugtes Salz ist des Natiumgalz

Die Verwendung von Mannit als alleinigem Füllstoff für Tabtetten erfordert ein geeignetes Bindemittel, das dem Kern eine ausreichende Härte verleihen muß. Bei dem für die Kern-Hersteilung als Bindemittel verwendeten Polyvinylpyrrolidon handelt es sich insbesondere um ein Produkt mit höherem Molekulargewicht (ca. 300.000 bis 400.000). Als bevorzugtes Polyvinylpyrrolidon sei PVP 90 (Molekulargewicht ca. 360.000) genannt.

Die erfindungsgemäße orale Darreichungsform zeichnet sich gegenüber den aus dem Stand der Technik bekannten Darreichungsformen für andere H /K -ATPase-Hemmer mit Pyridylmethylsulfinyl-1H-benzimidazol-Struktur insbesondere dadurch aus, daß ein über 1,5 Gew.-% hinausgehender Wassergehalt im Tablettenkern nicht zu einer Verfärbung (Zersetzung) des Wirkstoffes führt. So werden auch bei einer höheren Restleuchte im Granulat (von z.8. 5 bis 8 Gew.-%) stabile Tabletten erhalten.

Pellets können durch Auftragen einer Vorisolierung auf Saccharose-Starterpellets und anschließendes Auftragen einer 30 %igen isopropanolischen Wirkstofflösung mit Hydroxymethylpropylcellulose als Binder erhalten werden.

Der Auftrag der Isolierschicht kann analog zu den Tabletten auch unter Verwendung entsprechender Fertigdispersionen (z.B. Opadry) erfolgen. Der magensaftresistente Überzug erfolgt analog zu der Vorgehensweise bei Tabletten.

Weiterer Gegenstand der Erfindung ist ein Verfahren zur Herstellung der erfindungsgemäßen Arzneimittel in Pellet oder Tablettenform, das dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, daß man den erfindungsgemäßen Kern herstellt, mit einer oder mehreren inerten wasserlöslichen Zwischenschichten umgibt und eine magensaftresistente äußere Schicht aufträgt.

Die folgenden Formulierungsbeispiele erläutem die Erfindung näher, ohne sie einzuschränken.

### 35 Beispiele

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### 1. Tabletten

## i. Tablettenkern

a) Pantoprazol-Na-Sesquihydrat
b) Natriumcarbonat
c) Mannit
d) Crospovidone
e) PVP 90 (Povidone)
f) Calciumstearat
45,1 mg
42,7 mg
50,0 mg
4,0 mg
155,0 mg

a) wird mit einem Teil von b), c) und d) vermischt. Der Rest von b) und c) wird in die klare wässrige Lösung von e) gegeben und mit b) auf einen pH-Wert > 10 eingestellt. Mit dieser Lösung wird in der Wirbelschicht granuliert. Dem getrockneten Granulat wird der Rest von d) sowie f) zugesetzt und das Granulat auf einer geeigneten Tablettenmaschine verpreβt.

il. Vorisolierung (Zwischenschicht)

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g) HPMC 2910, 3cps	15,83 mg
h) PVP 25	0,32 mg
i) Titandioxid	0,28 mg
j) LB Eisenoxid-gelb 100 E 172	0,025 mg
k) Propylenglykol	3,54 mg
	20,00 mg
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Gesamtgewicht pro vorisoliertem Kem 175,00 mg

g) wird in Wasser gelöst und h) zugegeben und ebenfalls gelöst (A). i) und j) werden mit einem geeigneten Rührer in Wasser suspendiert (B). A und B werden vereinigt. Nach Zugabe von k) wird die Suspension unmittelbar vor der welteren Verarbeitung gesiebt, bei der die unter I, erhaltenen Tablettenkerne in einem geeigneten Gerät mit der Suspension in ausreichender Schichtdicke überzogen werden.

III. Magensaftresistenter Überzug

i) Eudragit<sup>--</sup>. L 30 D 13,64 mg m) Triethylcitrat 1,36 mg 15,00 mg

Gesamtgewicht pro magensaftresistenter Filmtablette 190,00 mg

i) wird mit Wasser verdünnt und m) zugesetzt. Die Dispersion wird vor der Verarbeitung gesiebt. Auf die unter il. erhaltenen vorisolierten Kerne wird III, in geeigneten Apparaturen aufgesprüht.

## 2. Pellets

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is I. Starterpellets

a) Saccharose Pellets (0,7-0,85 mm) 950,0 g b) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 50,0 g

a) wird mit der wäßrigen Lösung von b) in der Wirbelschicht (Wurster-Verfahren) besprüht.

II. Aktivpellets

c) Pantoprazol-Na-Sesquihydrat 403,0 g d) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 40,3 g

c) und d) werden nacheinander in 30 % Isopropanol gelöst und auf 900 g der unter I. erhaltenen Starterpellets in der Wirbelschicht (Wurster-Verfahren) aufgesprüht.

III. Vorisolierung (Zwischenschicht)

Der Überzug erfolgt analog zu der bei den Tabletten beschriebenen Vorgehensweise im Kessel oder in der Wirbelschicht.

# IV. Magensaftresistenter Überzug

Der Überzug erfolgt analog zu der bei den Tabletten beschriebenen Vorgehensweise im Kessel oder in der Wirbelschicht.

Anschließend werden die Pellets in Kapseln geeigneter Größe (z.B. 1) abgefüllt.

#### Patentansprüche

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- 1. Oral zu applizierendes, mangensaftresistentes Arzneimittel in Pellet- oder Tablettenform, bei dem die Pellets bzw. Tabletten aus
  - einem Kern, in dem der Wirkstoff oder dessen physiologisch verträgliches Salz im Gemisch mit einem oder mehreren Bindemitteln, Füllstoffen und gewünschtenfalls anderen Tablettenhilfsstoffen und gewünschtenfalls einer oder mehreren basisch reagierenden physiologisch verträglichen anorganischen Verbindungen vorliegt,
  - einer oder mehreren diesen Kern umgebenden inerten, wasserlöslichen Zwischenschichten und

einer magensaftresistenen äußeren Schicht bestehen,
 dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß im Kern als Wirkstoff Pantoprazol, als Bindemittel Polyvinylpyrrolidon und/oder Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose und gewünschtenfalls als Füllstoff Mannit verwendet wird.

- Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 in Tablettenform, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß als Bindemittel Polyvinylpyrrolidon und/oder Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose und als Füllstoff Mannit verwendet wird.
  - Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 in Pelletform, dadurch gekennzeichnt, daß als Bindemittel Polyvinylpyrroliden und/eder Hydroxypropylmethylcellulese verwendet wird.
  - Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß als physiologisch verträgliches Wirkstoffsalz Pantoprazol-Natrium verwendet wird.
- 5. Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß als basisch reagierende, physiologisch verträgliche anorganische Verbindungen pharmakologisch verträgliche Alkali-, Erdalkali- oder Erdmetallsalze schwacher Säuren oder pharmakologisch verträgliche Hydroxide oder Oxide von Erdalkali- oder Erdmetallen verwendet werden.
- Arzneimittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß als basisch reagierende,
   physiologisch verträgliche anorganische Verbindung Natriumcarbonat verwendet wird.

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A	EP-A-O 342 522 (EIS * Ansprüche *	_	1-6	A 61 K 9/20 A 61 K 9/24
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## ORAL-ADMINISTRATION FORMS OF A MEDICAMENT CONTAINING PANTOPRAZOL

#### PRIOR ART

European Patent Application EP-A-244 380 describes oral presentation forms for acid-unstable active compounds from the class of H\*/K\*-ATPase inhibitors having a pyridylmethylsulphinyl-1B-benzimidazole structure, which have a core, an intermediate layer, and an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice. European Patent Application EP-A-247 983 describes and claims the formulations disclosed in EP-A-244 380 in connection with the H\*/K\*-ATPase inhibitor omegrazole.

In the case of the presentation forms claimed in European Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983, stabilization of the acid-unstable active compounds is achieved, in particular, by adding bases to the core and thus increasing the pH; to achieve an adequate storage stability, however, certain conditions must be maintained both during preparation and during storage, and these can be reconciled with an optimum pharmaceutical formulation and problemfree stock-holding only with difficulty. EP-A-247 983 thus appropriately states: "It is essential for long-term stability during storage that the water content of the presentation form containing the active compound omeprazole (tablets, capsules and pellets with a coating which is resistant to gastric juice) is kept low and is preferably not more that 1.5 wt. %. Final packs with pellets which have a coating which is resistant to gastric juice and are contained in hard gelatine capsules accordingly are preferably to be provided with drying agents which reduce the water content of the gelatine shells to the extent that the water content in the pellets does not exceed 1.5 wt %"

The water content, which is to be kept low during preparation of pellet cores for stability reasons, thus means that the mass to be extruded for preparation of the pellet core is no longer sufficiently plastic for the extrudate subsequently to be rounded off into spherical particles. Rather, cylindrical bodies are formed, which, during the subsequent coating step, receive thinner lacquer coatings on the ends and therefore do not have the required resistance to gastric juice at these points, and moreover do not protect the core reliably from the coating which is resistant to gastric juice by a sub-coating, which is essential for the stability.

The stability problems described also arise if attempts are made to formulate the H+/K+-ATPase inhibitor pantoprazole (prop. INN for the compound 5-(difluoromethoxy)-2-[(3,4-dimethoxy-2-pyridyl)methylsulphinyl]-1H-benzimidazole) so described in European Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It has now been found, surprisingly, that if certain fillers. 55 and binders often used as tablet auxiliaries, such as are mentioned for the preparation of the pellet and tablet cores in European Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983, are dispensed with, the stability problems described do not occur. These fillers and binders are, in 60 particular, lactose, microcrystalline cellulose and hydroxypropylcellulose.

The invention thus relates to a medicament in pellet or tablet form which contains the active compound pantoprazole, is to be administered orally, is resistant to 65 gastric juice and consists of a basic pellet core or tablet core, one or more inert, water-soluble intermediate layer(s) and an

outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice, and which is characterized in that the core contains, in addition to pantoprazole or in addition to a pantoprazole salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose as the binder, and if desired mannitol additionally as an inert filler.

For a basic reaction of the pellet core or tablet core—if the desired increase in pH has not already been achieved by using the active compound salt - an inorganic base is admixed to this. Examples which may be mentioned here are the pharmacologically tolerated alkali metal, alkaline carth metal or earth metal salts of weak acids and the pharmacologically tolerated hydroxides and oxides of alkaline earth and carth metals. Sodium carbonate may be mentioned as an example of a base which is to be singled out.

In addition to the filler and binder, other auxiliaries, in particular lubricants and release agents, as well as tabletdisintegrating agents, are also employed in the preparation of the tablet cores.

Examples of lubricants and release agents which may be mentioned are the calcium salts of higher fatty acids, such as e.g. calcium stearate.

Possible tablet-disintegrating agents are, in particular, chemically inert agents. (Transversely) crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone (e.g. Crospovidone) may be mentioned as a preferred tablet-disintegrating agent.

In respect of the water-soluble intermediate layer(s) to be applied to the pellet core or tablet core, reference may be made to those water-soluble layers such as are usually used before application of layers which are resistant to gastric juice, or such as are described e.g. in DE-OS 39 01 151. Examples which may be mentioned of film polymers which can be used for the intermediate layer are hydroxypropylmethylcellulose and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone, to which plasticizers (such as, for example, propylene glycol) and/or other additives and auxiliaries (e.g. buffers, bases or pigments) can also be added if desired.

The expert knows, on the basis of his technical knowledge, what outer layers which are resistant to gastric juice can be used. Aqueous dispersions of suitable polymers which are resistant to gastric juice, such as, for example, a methacrylic acid/methyl methacrylate copolymer, if desired with the addition of a plasticizer (e.g. triethyl acetate), are advantageously used (to avoid organic solvents and since the core according to the invention does not have the sensitivity to water known from the prior art).

The active compound pantoprazole is known from European Patent 166 287. Examples of salts of pantoprazole which may be mentioned are the salts mentioned in European Patent 166 287. The sodium salt is a preferred salt.

The use of mannitol as the sole filler for tablets requires a suitable binder, which must impart an adequate hardness to the core. The polyvinylpyrrolidone used as a binder for preparation of the core is, in particular, a product of higher molecular weight (about 300,000 to 400,000). PVP 90 (molecular weight about 360,000) may be mentioned as a preferred polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Compared with the presentation forms known from the prior art for other H\*/K\*-ATPase inhibitors having the pyridylmethylsulphinyl-1H-benzimidazole structure, the oral presentation form according to the invention is distinguished, in particular, in that a water content in the tablet core in excess of 1.5 wt. % does not lead to discoloration (decomposition) of the active compound. Stable tablets are thus obtained even with a relatively high residual moisture content (of e.g. 5 to 8 wt. %) in the granules.

Pellets can be obtained by application of a preliminary isolation to sucrose starter pellets and subsequent applica-

tion of a 30% solution of the active compound in isopropanol with hydroxymethylpropylcellulose as the binder.

The isolation layer can also be applied, analogously to tablets, using corresponding ready-made dispersions (e.g. sopadry). The coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice is carried out by a procedure analogous to that for tablets

The following formulation examples illustrate the invention in more detail, without limiting it.

#### **EXAMPLES**

- 1. Tabless
- I. Tablet core

8	) Pantoprazole-Na sesquihydrate	45.1 mg	
b	) Sodium carbonate	10.0 mg	
t	) Mannitel	42.7 mg	
d	) Crospovidenc	50.0 mg	
	) PVP 90 (povidone)	4.0 mg	
	) Calcium stearate	3.2 mg	
		155.0 mg	

a) is mixed with some of b), c) and d). The remainders of b) and c) are added to a clear aqueous solution of e) and the pH is brought to >10 with b). Granules are obtained with this solution in a fluidized bed. The remainder of d), and f) are added to the dry granules and the granules are pressed on a suitable tablet-making machine.

Il. Preliminary isolation (intermediate layer)

g) HPMC 2910, 3 cps	15.83 mg
b) PVP 25	0.32 mg
i) Titanium dioxide	0.28 mg
j) LB fron oxide yellow 100 E 172	0.025 mg
k) Propylene głycol	3.54 mg
	20.00 mg
Total weight per preisolated core	175,00 mg
Total weight per preisolated core	

g) is dissolved in water and h) is added and also dissolved (A). i) and j) are suspended in water using a suitable stirrer (B). A and B are combined. After addition of k), the suspension is sieved immediately before further processing, during which the tablet cores obtained under I, are coated with an adequate layer thickness of the suspension in a suitable apparatus.

III. Coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice

Eudragit & L. 30 D Triethyl citrate	13.54 mg 1.36 mg	
	15.00 mg	
Total weight per film-coated tablet resistant to gastric juice	190.00 mg	

- 1) is diluted with water and m) is added. The dispersion is sieved before processing.
- III. is sprayed, in suitable apparatuses, onto the preisolated cores obtained under II.

- Pellets
   Starter pellets
- .

5	<ul> <li>a) Sucrose pellets (0.7~0.85 mm)</li> <li>b) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose</li> </ul>	950,0 g 50.0 g

a) is sprayed with an aqueous solution of b) in a fluidized bed (Wurster process).

II. Active pellets

c)	Pantoprazole-Na sesquinydrate	403.0 g
d)	Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	40.3 g

c) and d) are dissolved in succession in 30% isopropanol, and the solution is sprayed, in a fluidized bed (Wurster process), onto 900 g of the starter pellets obtained under I. III. Preliminary isolation (intermediate layer)

The coating operation is carried out by a procedure analogous to that described for the tablets, in a coating pan or in a fluidized bed.

IV. Coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice. The coating operation is carried out by a procedure analogous to that described for the tablets, in a coating pan 25 or in a fluidized bed.

Capsules of suitable size (e.g. 1) are then filled with the pellets.

We claim:

- An orally administerable medicament in pellet or tablet form which is resistant to gastric juice, and in which each pellet or tablet consists of
  - a core in which active compound or its physiologicallytolerated salt is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically-tolerated inorganic compound,
  - an inert water-soluble intermediate layer surrounding the core and
  - an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice,
- wherein the active compound is pantoprazole, the binder is polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose and, optionally, the filler is mannitol.
- Medicament according to claim 1 in tablet form, wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose is the binder and mannitol is the filler.
  - Medicament according to claim 1 in pellet form, wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose is the binder.
  - Medicament according to claim 1, wherein pantoprazole-sodium is the physiologically tolerated active compound salt.
  - 5. Medicament according to claim 1, wherein pharmacologically tolerated alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or earth metal salt of a weak acid or pharmacologically tolerated hydroxide or oxide of an alkaline earth or earth metal is the basic, physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.
  - Medicaments according to claim 1, wherein sodium carbonate is the basic, physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.
  - 7. A core of an orally-administrable medicament in pellet or tablet form wherein pantoprazole or a physiologically-tolerated salt thereof, as an essential active component, is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically-tolerated inorganic compound;
    - the binder being polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose.

- 8. A core of claim 7 wherein the filler is mannitol.
- 9. A core of claim 7 wherein the core is the core of a tablet.
- 10. A core of claim 9 wherein the essential active component is pantoprazole-sodium.
- 11. An orally administrable medicament in pellet or tablet 5 form and which is resistant to gastric juice, wherein each pellet or tablet consists of:
  - a) a core in which an active compound or a physiologically tolerated salt thereof is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically tolerated inorganic compound,
- b) an inert, water soluble intermediate layer surrounding the core, and
- c) an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice;
- the active compound being pantoprazole;
- the binder being polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; and
- the core being substantially free from lactose, microcrystalline cellulose and hydroxypropylcellulose.

## ORAL-ADMINISTRATION FORMS OF A MEDICAMENT CONTAINING **PANTOPRAZOL**

## PRIOR ART

European Patent Application EP-A-244 380 describes oral presentation forms for acid-unstable active compounds from the class of H+/K+-ATPase inhibitors having a pyridylmethylsulphinyl-1B-benzímídazole structure, which have a core, an intermediate layer, and an outer layer which 10 is resistant to gastric juice. European Patent Application EP-A-247 983 describes and claims the formulations disclosed in EP-A-244 380 in connection with the H+/K+-ATPase inhibitor omeprazole.

In the case of the presentation forms claimed in European Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983, stabilization of the acid-unstable active compounds is achieved, in particular, by adding bases to the core and thus increasing the pH; to achieve an adequate storage stability, however, certain conditions must be maintained both during preparation and during storage, and these can be reconciled with an optimum pharmaceutical formulation and problemfree stock-holding only with difficulty. EP-A-247 983 thus appropriately states: "It is essential for long-term stability during storage that the water content of the presentation form containing the active compound omegrazole (tablets, capsules and pellets with a coating which is resistant to gastric juice) is kept low and is preferably not more that 1.5 wt. %. Final packs with pellets which have a coating which is resistant to gastric juice and are contained in hard gelatine capsules accordingly are preferably to be provided with drying agents which reduce the water content of the gelatine shells to the extent that the water content in the pellets does not exceed 1.5 wt. %".

The water content, which is to be kept low during preparation of pellet cores for stability reasons, thus means that the mass to be extruded for preparation of the pellet core is no longer sufficiently plastic for the extrudate subsequently to be rounded off into spherical particles. Rather, 40 cylindrical bodies are formed, which, during the subsequent coating step, receive thinner lacquer coatings on the ends and therefore do not have the required resistance to gastric juice at these points, and moreover do not protect the core reliably from the coating which is resistant to gastric juice by 45 a sub-coating, which is essential for the stability.

The stability problems described also arise if attempts are made to formulate the H+/K+-ATPase inhibitor pantoprazole (prop. INN for the compound 5-(difluoromethoxy)-2-[(3,4dimethoxy-2-pyridyl)methylsulphinyl]-1H-benzimidazole) 50 as described in European Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It has now been found, surprisingly, that if certain fillers 55 and binders often used as tablet auxiliaries, such as are mentioned for the preparation of the pellet and tablet cores in European Patent Applications EP-A-244 380 and EP-A-247 983, are dispensed with, the stability problems described do not occur. These fillers and binders are, in 60 oral presentation form according to the invention is particular, lactose, microcrystalline cellulose and hydroxypropylcellulose.

The invention thus relates to a medicament in pellet or tablet form which contains the active compound pantoprazole, is to be administered orally, is resistant to 65 gastric juice and consists of a basic pellet core or tablet core, one or more inert, water-soluble intermediate layer(s) and an

outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice, and which is characterized in that the core contains, in addition to pantoprazole or in addition to a pantoprazole salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose as the binder, and if desired mannitol additionally as an inert filler.

For a basic reaction of the pellet core or tablet core—if the desired increase in pH has not already been achieved by using the active compound salt - an inorganic base is admixed to this. Examples which may be mentioned here are the pharmacologically tolerated alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or earth metal salts of weak acids and the pharmacologically tolerated hydroxides and oxides of alkaline earth and earth metals. Sodium carbonate may be mentioned as an example of a base which is to be singled out.

In addition to the filler and binder, other auxiliaries, in particular lubricants and release agents, as well as tabletdisintegrating agents, are also employed in the preparation of the tablet cores.

Examples of lubricants and release agents which may be mentioned are the calcium salts of higher fatty acids, such as e.g. calcium stearate.

Possible tablet-disintegrating agents are, in particular, chemically inert agents. (Transversely) crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone (e.g. Crospovidone) may be mentioned as a preferred tablet-disintegrating agent.

In respect of the water-soluble intermediate layer(s) to be applied to the pellet core or tablet core, reference may be made to those water-soluble layers such as are usually used before application of layers which are resistant to gastric juice, or such as are described e.g. in DE-OS 39 01 151. Examples which may be mentioned of film polymers which can be used for the intermediate layer are hydroxypropylmethylcellulose and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone, to which plasticizers (such as, for example, propylene glycol) and/or other additives and auxiliaries (e.g. buffers, bases or pigments) can also be added if desired.

The expert knows, on the basis of his technical knowledge, what outer layers which are resistant to gastric juice can be used. Aqueous dispersions of suitable polymers which are resistant to gastric juice, such as, for example, a methacrylic acid/methyl methacrylate copolymer, if desired with the addition of a plasticizer (e.g. triethyl acetate), are advantageously used (to avoid organic solvents and since the core according to the invention does not have the sensitivity to water known from the prior art).

The active compound pantoprazole is known from European Patent 166 287. Examples of salts of pantoprazole which may be mentioned are the salts mentioned in European Patent 166 287. The sodium salt is a preferred salt.

The use of mannitol as the sole filler for tablets requires a suitable binder, which must impart an adequate hardness to the core. The polyvinylpyrrolidone used as a binder for preparation of the core is, in particular, a product of higher molecular weight (about 300,000 to 400,000). PVP 90 (molecular weight about 360,000) may be mentioned as a preferred polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Compared with the presentation forms known from the prior art for other H+/K+-ATPase inhibitors having the pyridylmethylsulphinyl-1H-benzimidazole structure, the distinguished, in particular, in that a water content in the tablet core in excess of 1.5 wt. % does not lead to discoloration (decomposition) of the active compound. Stable tablets are thus obtained even with a relatively high residual moisture content (of e.g. 5 to 8 wt. %) in the granules.

Pellets can be obtained by application of a preliminary isolation to sucrose starter pellets and subsequent application of a 30% solution of the active compound in isopropanol with hydroxymethylpropylcellulose as the binder.

The isolation layer can also be applied, analogously to tablets, using corresponding ready-made dispersions (e.g. 5 opadry). The coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice is carried out by a procedure analogous to that for tablets.

The following formulation examples illustrate the invention in more detail, without limiting it.

#### **EXAMPLES**

- 1. Tablets
- I. Tablet core

<ul> <li>a) Pantoprazole-Na sesquihydrate</li> </ul>	45.1 mg
b) Sodium carbonate	10.0 mg
c) Mannitol	42.7 mg
d) Crospovidone	50.0 mg
e) PVP 90 (povidone)	4.0 mg
f) Calcium stearate	3.2 mg
	155.0 mg

a) is mixed with some of b), c) and d). The remainders of b) and c) are added to a clear aqueous solution of e) and the pH is brought to >10 with b). Granules are obtained with this solution in a fluidized bed. The remainder of d), and f) are added to the dry granules and the granules are pressed on a suitable tablet-making machine.

# II. Preliminary isolation (intermediate layer)

g)	HPMC 2910, 3 cps	15.83	mg
h)	PVP 25	0.32	
i)	Titanium dioxide	0.28	ബള
(į	LB Iron oxide yellow 100 E 172	0.025	mg
k)	Propylene glycol	3.54	mg
		20.60	mg
	Total weight per preisolated core	175,00	mg

g) is dissolved in water and h) is added and also dissolved (A). i) and j) are suspended in water using a suitable stirrer (B). A and B are combined. After addition of k), the suspension is sieved immediately before further processing, during which the tablet cores obtained under I are coated with an adequate layer thickness of the suspension in a suitable apparatus.

III. Coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice

1)	Eudragit ® L 30 D	13,64 mg
m)	Triethyl citrate	1.36 mg
		15.00 mg
	Total weight per film-coated tablet resistant to gastric juice	190.00 mg

- is diluted with water and m) is added. The dispersion is sieved before processing.
- III. is sprayed, in suitable apparatuses, onto the preisolated cores obtained under II.

Pellets
 Starter pellets

a) Sucrose pellets (0.7-0.85 mm)	950.0 g
b) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	50.0 g
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

- a) is sprayed with an aqueous solution of b) in a fluidized bed (Wurster process).
- II. Active pellets

<ul> <li>c) Pantoprazole-Na sesquihydrate</li> <li>d) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose</li> </ul>	403,0 g 40.3 g

c) and d) are dissolved in succession in 30% isopropanol, and the solution is sprayed, in a fluidized bed (Wurster process), onto 900 g of the starter pellets obtained under l. III. Preliminary isolation (intermediate layer)

The coating operation is carried out by a procedure analogous to that described for the tablets, in a coating pan or in a fluidized bed.

IV. Coating with a layer which is resistant to gastric juice. The coating operation is carried out by a procedure analogous to that described for the tablets, in a coating pan

25 or in a fluidized bed. Capsules of suitable size (e.g. 1) are then filled with the pellets.

We claim:

35

- 1. An orally administerable medicament in pellet or tablet form which is resistant to gastric juice, and in which each pellet or tablet consists of
  - a core in which active compound or its physiologicallytolerated salt is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically-tolerated inorganic compound,
  - an inert water-soluble intermediate layer surrounding the
  - an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice,
  - wherein the active compound is pantoprazole, the binder is polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose and, optionally, the filler is manniol.
- Medicament according to claim 1 in tablet form, wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose is the binder and mannitol is the filler.
- 3. Medicament according to claim 1 in pellet form, wherein polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose is the binder.
- Medicament according to claim 1, wherein pantoprazole-sodium is the physiologically tolerated active compound salt.
- 5. Medicament according to claim 1, wherein pharmacologically tolerated alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or earth metal salt of a weak acid or pharmacologically tolerated hydroxide or oxide of an alkaline earth or earth metal is the basic, physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.
- 6. Medicaments according to claim 1, wherein sodium carbonate is the basic, physiologically tolerated inorganic compound.
- 7. A core of an orally-administrable medicament in pellet or tablet form wherein pantoprazole or a physiologically-tolerated salt thereof, as an essential active component, is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically-tolerated inorganic compound;
  - the binder being polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose.

- 8. A core of claim 7 wherein the filler is mannitol.
- 9. A core of claim 7 wherein the core is the core of a tablet.
- 10. A core of claim 9 wherein the essential active component is pantoprazole-sodium.
- 11. An orally administrable medicament in pellet or tablet 5 form and which is resistant to gastric juice, wherein each pellet or tablet consists of:
  - a) a core in which an active compound or a physiologically tolerated salt thereof is in admixture with binder, filler and, optionally, a member selected from the group consisting of another tablet auxiliary and a basic physiologically tolerated inorganic compound,
- b) an inert, water soluble intermediate layer surrounding the core, and
- c) an outer layer which is resistant to gastric juice;
- the active compound being pantoprazole;
- the binder being polyvinylpyrrolidone and/or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; and
- the core being substantially free from lactose, microcrystalline cellulose and hydroxypropylcellulose.

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